

ROBINIA.

TO CORRESP

We have no rule to j...
portance to any indi...
ready to receive any hint, a...
gestion, that may be sent u...
we beg it to be understood,
ourselves to any party, or s...
ling at the shrine of popula...

BOMB CURRENT VALUE.

OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1820.

BUY. { Six per Cent. Bengal Loan } SELL.
PREM. 1819-20 par 108. PREM. RS. 4

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 1/1
30 Days — on Calcutta — 110 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days — on Madras — 105 — 100 Madras do.
8 Days — on Surat — 99 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days — on Poona — 103 1/2 — 100 Poona do.
8 Days — on Ahmedabad, 110 1/2 — 100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 31st. MAY, 1820.

In addition to the intelligence communicated in our Extra of Saturday last, we find that the Syren, has brought English papers to the 4th of February, and Malta Gazettes up to the 8th of March, they contain little but the details of the lamented death of our Good Old King, & reflections arising from it; the accession of His son succeeded as a thing of course, and the ceremony of his being proclaimed was conducted with the usual demonstrations of Joy. We therefore, are in great hopes that things will return back to their old channel, and that on the Meeting of Parliament, every thing that can be done, to allay the ferment and quiet the minds of the people will be done.

The following is become a favourite toast in convivial parties. *The British Constitution* and may we never be obliged to *Have for Liberty*. Ireland is said to be in a state of disturbance.

The King's landed property near Chester was sold some time since for about 27,000L.

General Mack, who our Readers will recollect was disgraced for his conduct in Germany during the campaign of General Buonaparte, has been restored to all his former honors and distinctions.

A dreadful fire occurred in the Strand, on the 20th of January, it began at a Boot-maker's, at the corner of Norfolk-street destroyed the house of Cary, the Optician, and several other adjoining houses.

The Theatre at Birmingham has been also destroyed by fire.

The Duc de Berri was assassinated by a miscreant of the name of Louvel.

The following is extracted from the Florence Gazettes of the 14th and 16th of March.

London 24th February.—The Courier a Ministerial paper has published the following notice.

The enemies of order and tranquility having conceived an execrable project against the lives of H. M. Ministers, the execution of it was fixed for the time when they were all to meet at Lord Harrowby's house.

Government had however received some information respecting this attempt, and that Thistlewood was concerned; in consequence the police, redoubled its vigilance.

The Assassins had frequent meetings in a small obscure street (called Cato street) inhabited chiefly by poor families, and arms and other missiles had been conveyed there. This was found out by some of the Agents of the police, and measures were taken to frustrate their plots.

About 8 in the evening, Mr. Birnie the Police Magistrate, furnished with a mandate to arrest, and accompanied by a part of the Police, entered the Kitchen and arrested their Centinel, at the same time, Captain Fitzclarence accompanied by a detachment of the Guards also arrived.

One of the Bow street officers of the name of Ruthen, was the first that entered their council chamber when he saw 25 or 30 persons sitting round a table which was covered with Guns and Pistols.

The arrest of the Centinel, had caused some alarm, and Thistlewood was armed with a Sword; Ruthen, cried out, *lay down your arms, here is the warrant for your arrest*, a horrible confusion succeeded, Ruthen placed himself in the door way to prevent their escape.

Another officer of the name of Smithers now advanced to arrest Thistlewood, but he aluded his grasp, Smithers fell dead at this moment, Ruthen opposed himself to Thistlewood, and Ellis another officer assisted, but failed in the attempt. The lights now being dim and the room filled with smoke, the conspirators attempted to escape by a window that opened on a small terrace, and from this escaped the infamous Thistlewood.

At this moment Captain Fitz Clarence mounted a ladder, followed by some of his soldiers and the house was immediately surrounded

A conspirator pointed a Pistol at the Captain, but its aim was diverted by a Soldier of the name of Lezz who wounded the conspirator in the arm.

It would be difficult to give a precise idea of this terrible affair, it however ended with the arrest of J. Jukes, J. Wilson, Bradburn, Shaw, J. Gilebrist, Capper, Tidd, Manasert, and Davidson, all Radicals, and the ordinary companions of Watson and Hunt.

All those that were arrested were conducted to the Police Office, with all their arms, particularly a quantity of Stilettoes of a triangular shape, of about 18 inches in length.

The Courier says, the Conspiracy was to have been conducted in the following manner:—

Thistlewood, was to have presented a letter in form of a despatch directed to the Ministers, and whilst waiting for an answer he was to have introduced his Companions, who were to have dispatched the whole of them.

During this scuffle, and arrest of the Conspirators, Lord Sidmouth was employed in his office, in the ordinary routine of business.

This morning an Extraordinary Gazette was issued offering a reward of £1000 sterling to any Person or Persons, who would arrest him, (Thistlewood.)

Since this, private accounts of the same day, say, he has been arrested in a house in White-Street, where he had sought refuge. The Officers of Police seized him so quickly that he could make no resistance; he was immediately put into a Coach, and on the way to the place of his confinement the mob seemed to pity him. He was safe lodged, and will no doubt receive the punishment he merits.

It is stated that another Chief of the Conspirators, of the name of Brunet, has been arrested and examined before the Council of Ministers.

The Capital has been thrown into a state of consternation by this dreadful event, but in no one instance has the public tranquillity been disturbed.

Paris 6th February.—The Assassin, Louvel, underwent a second examination at the Conciergerie it appears that he had at one time belonged to the national guard of Metz the members of which body have sent a memorial, to the King lamenting that such an act should have been perpetrated by one of their body.

The Sig. Greffulhe whose death has been announced, was one of the richest proprietors of France, it is said his patrimony amounts to 16 M. of Francs; Born in Belgium, he obtained from H. M. letters of naturalization and amassed a large fortune in a most honorable manner. His fatal death is thus accounted for.

The Duc and Duchess de Berri honored him with their presence at a ball at his palace as it is pretended that Louvel conceived the design of assassinating the Duc at this time, he performed it too well.

The agitation produced by this sad event in the mind of Sig Greffulhe, no doubt contributed to his death; he was only 45 years of age.

The King's Funeral was to take place on the 13th of February.

We have not been fortunate enough to find a single paragraph alluding to either Commerce or Manufactures.

The Countess of Talbot died some time in January.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham took place on the 6th January, which had for object the relief of the present distresses.

In addition to these remarks it appears that the North West Expedition had succeeded in reaching Coppermine River, on the North Western coast of America, letters of the 28th December from Montreal, state the above interesting circumstance.

There was a report at Cairo, that advices had been received from Malta, stating that the King of Spain had been arrested at Madrid, he had applied to Great Britain for the assistance of three armed frigates, on the North Coast of Spain, he had been fortifying his residence at the Retiro. Many of Freire's troops had joined the insurgents, and Coruna was also said to have risen in favour of the Cortes.

We find the ravages of the late Gale have extended farther than we had been led to reckon on from similar visitations; although, we have in general some intimation of bad weather occurring on the opposite coast; on this occasion it commenced with them on Monday the 8th instant, but does not appear to have reached across the peninsula to Mangalore and Cundepore, nearly in the same parallel of Latitude, until the 10th or 11th, at Onore it was felt on the 11th, when the Muzquetto, one of the Company's Pattamars was ran on shore in order to save the crew.

The Shi s in Madras Roads all put to sea on Monday afternoon, when the Barometer stood much lower than had been before remembered.

One Ship that remained in the roads the (Atlas, Free Trader,) we find was lost on Pullicat shoal. In addition to the melancholy list of Ship wrecks on this coast, we have to record the loss of the Hibernia Brig, off Cape Ramas, and of the Hope off Mangesiier, about 25 miles to the North of Mangalore. The Dottrell Brig, after having been driven near the shore and obliged to anchor, was finally stranded on the 12th instant, near the town of Compta, some miles to the Northwest of Onore, the Crew have been saved, and some part of the Cargo; hopes are entertained, that the Brig may be eventually got off.

The following account of the bernia is taken from the last Co.

The brig Hibernia sailed from Singapore on the 9th inst. on the night of Wednesday the 10th, encountered very severe weather. Every was then used for the safety of the ship. Early in the night, however, she made water and at midnight she had 4 feet in hold, one pump constantly going, the other useless from the ship lying over, altho' under barepoles. The water increasing fast, the Captain directed the vessel to be steered for the shore. At day light on Thursday morning they found themselves close to the shore a little to the southward of Goa off Cape Ramas. They were immediately afterwards driven on the rocks. The Captain in getting into the long boat was lost together with two lascars. The chief mate and the remainder of the crew got on shore by means of the foremast which went by the board and fell upon the rocks.

We may now consider all the reports of disasters from the coast as at an end; the Glenelg encountered much bad weather off Calicut where she had anchored but finding it impossible to have any communication with the shore, she proceeded to Cochin, where she landed her passengers on the 14th; it appears she received no damage excepting losing a few sails and her Crojic yard.

Major General Sir William Grant Keir, embarked on board H. M's Ship Eden, on Wednesday morning last,

The ceremonies directed by the General Orders of Saturday last, took place on Sunday and Monday, and the Mourning is already pretty general; of course we allude to the outward trappings of grief, the more impressive mourning of the heart, has been manifested in an unusual manner by all ranks. The King of our youth, he became more dear to us, in each succeeding year, and when we reflect on the happiness we have enjoyed under his Government, we cannot help deploring his loss.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Munro embarked on board the Honorable Company's Ship Thomas Coutts on Sunday morning last, under the salutes due to his rank; The Ship proceed on her voyage immediately.

Amidst all the apathy attendant on almost, a total cessation of commercial speculation, we notice amongst other improvements in our roads and comforts, the erection of a Causeway or Vallard which will connect Bombay to Old Womans Island.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

His Majesty's Liverpool reached Trincomalee on the 1st Instant, and on the 4th the Leander bearing the Flag of Sir Henry Blackwood entered the harbour.

The Cornwallis of this port, which anchored in the harbour on Monday last, came up the coast and experienced no bad weather whatever, so that it appears to have been confined to three days continuance, and its extent from Latitude 16 1/2 to 11 1/2.

The Asia bound to Bengal remains at the Middle ground.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May, 24th Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Ismail Bawa, from Surat.
Do. 25th Brig William Nielson, (Free Trader) James Pearson, from Liverpool, 29 Dec 1819.
Do. 27th Ship Syren, Thomas McDouneil, from Suez.
Do. Armed Pattamar Turrerow, Nizamodeen, from Damau.
Do. 29th Ship Cornwallis, Robert Graham, from Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

Per Syren.—H. Wm. Hobhouse Esq. Bengal Civil Service, Mr. Sheningbourne.
DEPARTURES.—May, 24th H. M. Ship Eden, Frances, E. Luck Esq. Captain to Sea.
Do. 25th The H. C. Ship Earl of Balcarras, James Jameson, to Madras and Bengal.
Do. 26th H. C. Ship Thames, Charles LeBlanc, to Penang and China.
Do. French Brig Cesar, Commander E. Michel, t Mauritius.
Do. 28th H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts William Majoribanks, to Madras and China.
Do. Ship Cambridge, J. K. Toussaint, to China.
Do. 30.—Ship Cumbrinn, David Seaton to Bengal.

PASSENGERS.

By H. M. Ship Eden.—Major General Sir William Grant Keir,
By Earl Balcarras.—Mr. Mrs. McDonnell and Child, Captain Laurie, Doctor young.
By Thames.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Woodhouse and Family, Mrs. Lieut. Col. Bellasis, Lieut. Dashwood, Lieut. Crosby.
By Thomas Coutts.—Lady Munro, His Excellency Sir T. Munro, K. C. B. Major Powell, Madras Army Major Carfrae, do.
By Cumbrinn.—Captain and Mrs. Warden Bengal Establishment.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Faze Allum, for Persian Gulph.
Ship E iza, for Bengal.
Ship Fatta Alvadoo, for Malacca.
Ship Navikhan Samoot, for Sumatra.

My Tiel
Elizabeth
Glorioso, Fatter
Corwallis.

BENGAL.

Eliza.

FREE TRADERS.

Blenden Hall, William Neilson.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Triunfo Americano.

Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor.

SIAMESE.

Navikhan Samoot.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgees.

APRIL.—30. Ship Jessy A. Landale, from Bombay 29th March, and Madras 26th April.
MAY.—1. Ship Bombay, George Young, from Port Jackson 15th Feb.
Do. 2. Ship Perthshire, Wm. Roy, from Rangoon 11th April.
Do. 3. Ship Mahomed Shaw, John Laird, from Rangoon the 15th April.
Do. Schooner Marlin, N. Lechapel, from Rangoon 15th April.
Do. 4. Ship Laura, G. B. T. Berteaux from Mauritius 31st Jan. Pondichery, Madras, Masulipatam and Corinza 29th April.
Do. 5. Brig Catharine, Robt. Gibson, from Colombo 19th April, and Point de Galle.

OFF CALCUTTA.

APRIL.—30. The Hypolita,
MAY.—1. The Jessy,
Do. 4. The Mahomed Shaw,
Do. 5. The Laura.

PASSENGERS.

Per Thalia From London.—Mrs. Herber, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Miss Christopher, Captain O'Brien, and Mr. Crommelin, Cadet.
From Madras.—Brigade Major Carrol and Ma Scott.
Per Jessy From Bombay.—Mr. T. Thompson, Assistant Surgeon.
Per Bombay.—Mr. James Jones, late officer of the John Shore.
Per Laura From Masulipatam.—Captain J. Watson, 2d Batt, 24th Regt. N. I.
Per Brig Catharine.—J. D. Wilson, Esq. and Mr. G. Pritchard.

REMARKS.

On the 1st instant the Bombay spoke off Point Palmira, a new ship from Rangoon.
The Mahomed Shaw left the following Ship a Rangoon.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Pallas remains at Budge Budge for a new windless.
Ship Henry Porcher, T. Phillips, for London, via Madras, and Caledonia, R. Gillis, for Greenock, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

MAY.—3. Ship Lord Minto, Charles Maitland, to Penang, Singapore and China.
Do. 4 Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, for Penang.
Do. Portuguese Ship Pro Rey dos Renos Unido, F. L. de V. Vauconcellos, for Macao.
Do. 5, Ship Eliza, Geo. Chine, for Rangoon.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

Janet Hutton, Nympe, (D.) Indian Oak, Franklin, (Amr) and Tugus, (Brig.)

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 7th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain.—The Lady Castlereagh, Sulimany, O. chin, Rozalia, (P.) Exmouth, James Scott, Bussora Merchant, Travancore, and Perthshire.
Passed up.—Brig Catharine.

KEDGEES

Remains.—The Daphne, outward bound.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 11, Ship Liverpool, Jame Green, from Bombay 28th April.
Do. 12, Ship Donvegan Castle, D. Campbell, from do. 27th April.
Do. Brig Brothers, M. Roach, from Covelong 9 May.
Do. Ship Palmer, James Barclay, from London 1st January.
Do. Ship Venus, C. Dawson, from Sea.
Do. 13 Schooner Princess Charlotte, D. L. Fri-bre, from Trinquebar 11 May.
Do. Ship L'Indian (French), Plasiard from Colombo 4 May.
Do. Ship Helen E. Cooper, from Bombay 28 April.
Do. 15th Ship General Palmer, G. Truscot, returned from Sea.
Do. 6 Ship Nadree, J. Pringle, from Bombay 6th May.
DEPARTURES.—May 14 Ship Liverpool, J. Green, for Calcutta.
Do. 15 Ship Donvegan Castle, D. Campbell, to Coringa and Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.
On Monday the 29d Instant, by the Reverend James Clow Mr. Conductor W. Clark, Commissariat Dept. to Mr. Alice Hussey, Widow of the late C. Hussey, Clerk M.I., Auditor Gen. Office.
BIRTH.
At Aurangabad on the Morning of the 4th Instant the Lady of Captain F. Patterson of the Berar Regular Infantry, of a Son.

On Monday the 1st instant, Mrs. W. Lowrie, of Son.
On the 27th ultimo, at Puttyghur, Mrs. L. C. Mayrody, of a Son.
On Sunday morning last the 30th ultimo, Mrs. E. C. Uiguhart, of a Son.

DEATHS.
On Thursday the 4th instant, Maj.-Gen. Henry Grace, of the Artillery, aged 62 years.
On Saturday last, the 6th instant, after an illness of only two days, Mr. Thomas W. Jones, senior.
At Brappam, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Thomas L. 22 Marcar, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.
On Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, the infant Son of Mr. E. L. Dwyer.
At Moradabad, on the 1st instant, at the House of J. W. Halded Esq., Charlotte Elizabeth Leicester, the infant Daughter of John Ives Bosanquet, Esq., of the H. E. I. Company's Civil Service, aged 11 months and 18 days.
At Hasingabad, on the 11th ultimo, Lieut. John Campbell, of the 1st Batt. 10th Regiment Bengal N. I. and commanding the Nabudda Local Corps.
Lately at Bancoorah, the infant Son of Lieutenant E. F. Beilby, aged 5 months and 18 days.
At Puttyghur, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. Christinna Pine, aged 29 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.
On Wednesday 17th instant, William Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Annette Clara, second daughter of the late John Wallace Esq., Member of the Board of Revenue at this Presidency.

BIRTHS.
At Jaulna, on the 28th April, the Lady of Captain J. Hampton, of a Daughter.
At Masulipatam, 1st May, the Lady of Capt. James Wahab, Commanding the 6th Extra Battalion, of a Daughter.

On the 4th instant, at Tanjore, the Lady of the Rev. C. Meab Missionary in Travancore, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.
On the 1st May, the Infant Daughter of Capt. James Wahab, Commanding 6th Extra Battalion.
On Tuesday, the 2d instant, Sebastian, Holford Greig, Esq. Son of William Greig Esq., Gayfield-square Edinburgh; and Brother in law of the Right Honourable Lord Rollo.

Mr. Greig was for many years one of the Police Magistrates at this Presidency. His friends and acquaintance need no encomium upon his character, and to strangers it would be useless.
On the 14th ultimo, near Cochín, after a few hours illness, Sarah Wilhelmina Ives infant daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel James Ives aged three years; whose loss will ever be lamented by her disconsolate mother and friends.

On Sunday, the 7th instant, after a severe attack, of the Spasmodic Cholera, The Reverend William Hubert, Kenning, M. A., Senior Chaplain, at this Presidency, sincerely regretted.

At Bellary, on the night of the 3d instant, Maria, Louisa Jane Helen De L'Souigne, wife of Colonel Hugh Fraser, deeply and most deservedly lamented.

At Oogole, on the 3th instant, Captain T. E. Montley, 1st Battalion 22d Regt., I. I.
At Sea, on the 23d June 1819, on board the Ship La Belle Alliance on her passage to England, Philadelphia, wife of Regimental Quarter Master J. Houghton, H. M. 26th Light Dragoons, and eldest Daughter of Mr. John Pile of Pilekley, Kent, aged 38 years.

On Sunday evening the 7th instant, after an illness of 9 hours, Helen, the daughter of Mr. E. N. Bishop, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 5 years, 8 months, and 11 days.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday; May 6, 1820.

BUY. { Six per Cent. Loan Obligation { SELL.
1 { (PREMIUM.) { 4

CALCUTTA.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Calcutta, May 1, 1820

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointments, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

67th Foot.—Lieutenant G. O. Harpur, to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Owen, deceased, 1st September, 1819.

Thomas Byne, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Brown, promoted, 4th Nov. 1819.

N. B. The dates of the Rank of the undermentioned Officers of the 67th Regiment are altered as follows, with reference to the Rank assigned by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to Captain Cockrell and Lieutenant Bolton, their Seniors:—

Capt. Bray. Oct. 29, 1819 Lieut. Marriott do. 11819
Capt. Harpur. Oct. 30 Lieut. Hassell do. 2
Lieut. McDaniel Oct. 20 Lieut. McPherson do. 3
Lieut. Muirson Oct. 30 Lieut. Broom do. 4

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

The following observations have been transmitted to us by an intelligent correspondent; in whose opinions, of Dr. LUMSDEN, and of the loss sustained by his departure we heartily concur:—

The accounts from Bombay communicate the departure from that Port of the ship *Rahmany* for the Gulf, having on board Dr. LUMSDEN as passenger. The ship is bound to Bushire, from which place Dr. LUMSDEN proceeds through Persia, Georgia and Russia,

LUMSDEN of the Bengal Honorable Lieut. LAW of are his fellow travellers. years, the Indian community are for the loss which it has sustained, in the departure of this eminent man, his friends, during that period having been anxiously pressing his return to Europe, as the only probable means of prolonging his valuable life. But attachment to the scenes where he acquired that erudition which has presented him as the great Orientalist of the age, and to that society, who with admiration of the scholar—united affection and esteem for the man, induced him, perhaps too long, to linger in a climate, which his own judgment reluctantly admitted his debilitated constitution could no longer resist. It is not sufficient to say, that the learned of India deeply appreciate the loss of this eminent scholar, or that his friends and acquaintance feel the absence of a man, whose private life exhibits the highest principles of conduct, and the most generous affections of the heart. It were injustice to omit, that Dr. LUMSDEN carried with him the reverence and gratitude of the large body of the Company's servants, now discharging the most important duties, that perhaps are entrusted to our countrymen, and whose professional ability has been principally formed by his instruction, during nearly the last twenty years. We confess we do not enter into those feelings of regret so generally expressed on his retiring from the College of Fort William. If Dr. LUMSDEN's departure be regarded as the greatest loss the College ever has sustained, and we fully acquiesce in the general sentiment—we cannot accede to the apparent inference, that Dr. LUMSDEN is lost to the service. We happily believe that it is by no means the opinion of his friends, that a voyage to his native Country will fail to restore his health; and while the continent of Europe has already pronounced him "the Colossus of Oriental learning," it is impossible to conceive that our own Country will be insensible to the acquisition of his great powers and attainments. We rather expect, that the Indian Government at home, will attempt to retain his valuable services, and that we may find him placed in some situation where his erudition & abilities will still have the most beneficial results on India. Hertford College is the place which every Indian would doubtless assign to Dr. LUMSDEN; but, whether influencing the future administration of the great interests of India, by forming those who are to be the agents of its Government, or whether wholly secluded from public avocations, we anxiously hope that the life of this eminent scholar will long be preserved, to diffuse still further, the liberty & fame of our Country, if not to confer additional benefits on this portion of the Empire, to whose best interests his valuable life has been devoted.

India Gazette.

Madras.

MAY 18.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Robert Sherson, one of the Sitting Magistrates.

Mr. John M'Kerrell, Mint Master.

Captain W. Ormsby Superintendent of Police.

Mr. John Betham, Second Police Magistrate.

Reverend W. A. Keating, Senior Chaplain.

Reverend M. Davis, Junior Chaplain.

Reverend T. Lewis, Chaplain of Fort St. George.

Reverend C. Church, Chaplain of the Black Town Chapel.

The *General Palmer* returned on Monday evening, without having sustained any damage worth noticing although exposed to the fury of the Storm.—The *Norfolk* was supposed to have passed through the Roads on Monday dismasted; but it appears to have been a Country Vessel that was mistaken for her. The Ships which left the Roads continue returning.—Many of the Dhonies are stated to have gone down, and some few to have weathered the Storm; but the particulars are not yet known. The *Atlas* we understand held together a few hours only after she struck—and those of the crew saved were on the stern of the vessel, which separated from the other part of the wreck & drifted on shore.—This Ship it seems had her mainmast carried away before she was driven out to Sea.

The Storm unfortunately appears to have been very general in this part of India; we hear of it, along this Coast, off Ceylon, on the Malabar side and in the Mysore Country; on occasioning in different quarters great distress, and the loss of lives and property.

"*Supreme Court.*—At a Special Court held on Friday last, Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq. Barrister at Law, of Gray's Inn, took the usual oath, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Sittings were to have been held yesterday, but they have been postponed.

At the date of our last accounts nothing certain was known at home relative to the changes on the Indian Bench."

[MAD. COUR.]

Saturday Evening, May 13, 1820.

We copy the following letter from the Madras Advertiser of this day's date:—

To the Captain of the brig *Brothers*,
SIR,
I the Third Officer of the merchant ship *Bulmer*, with two men, was sent on board the above brig *Brothers*, by the commander of the *Bulmer*, to take her into Madras, having spoke her yesterday, at 1 A. M. in distress to the Southward, both for want of masts and sails, and being entirely ignorant of the vessel's situation; any further particulars, will be explained on the arrival of the *Bulmer*, which I expect this morning.

Your's respectfully,

(Signed) A. Brown.

P. S.—The *Bulmer* has got another brig or two in distress, which we suppose to be the cause of her detention.

Just as our Price Current was going to Press two large ships appeared in the S. E. quarter, one of them is come in, she hoists French colours and appears heavily laden. The other does not appear to be one of the ships that went on Monday, being in full sail and apparently in good trim.

We have just learned that Captain Dawson, of the *Venus*, has lost all his clothes, live stock, wines, cabin furniture, and every article he had on board, except his chronometer and sextant, to the amount of about 3000 Rupees.

[Madras, May 15th.]

English Extracts.

4TH, FEBRUARY.

It is with sincere participation in the sentiments of the people at large that we take up the expression of deep sorrow in announcing the death of the Sovereign, in whose hands and whose name the highest magistracy of this great kingdom has been exercised for much more than half a century, His Majesty King George the Third expired at Windsor Castle, at thirty five minutes past eight o'clock, on Saturday evening. He breathed his last without a struggle, or any appearance of suffering. The Duke of York immediately despatched a letter to the Prince Regent, by the hands of General Cartwright, who arrived at Carlton-house soon after eleven. After an interval of filial anguish, His Royal Highness sent back a letter of condolence to his now afflicted brother. Messengers were immediately sent to His Majesty's Ministers, and to the several branches of the Royal Family.

The mental disorder of our Monarch, and the want of out-door exercise, necessarily attendant upon it, together with his advanced age, had at length undermined his excellent constitution, and reduced him to such a state of nervous sensibility, that the slightest change in the atmosphere instantly affected his bodily health; and consequently the extreme rigour of the present winter could not but produce serious indisposition. His Majesty, about two months ago, after suffering much from a severe cold, was attacked by a slight species of Diarrhoea; but after some days, the disorder yielded to anodyne and astringent medicines, and all apprehensions with respect to it had ceased. Within the last fortnight, however, the disorder had returned with more violent symptoms, and in despite of the skill of the physicians, several of whom had been in continual attendance, it had hitherto continued unabated. In the night of Friday last, all the symptoms assumed a more alarming appearance; and early on Saturday morning Sir Henry Hallford came express to town, and had an immediate audience of the Duke of York. His Royal Highness's carriage was instantly ordered, and he set forward with post horses for Windsor Castle.

There was no return of reason in His Majesty, which might have only served to torture him with a sense of what he had lost and what he was about to lose. He died in a state of insensibility which prevented him from missing the aged partner of his throne, and his beloved grand child.—A few days before his death, he became reduced almost to a skeleton. It was evident that his blood was becoming torpid and chilly; for though artificial means were used to raise the temperature of his apartments, yet he continued to manifest increasing suffering from cold. Among other distressing proofs of his debility and approaching dissolution, he lost his remaining teeth; he also lost his appetite, which had been previously so hearty that it had been usual to medicate his food in order to procure digestion, and prevent any injury from the tendency to excessive indulgence. It was not however till within two days of his decease that he

kept his mind, though for several days, in a state of insensibility, there was no return of reason, there was no usual attendance, the Duke of York, the Lord Winchelsea, all the Physicians, and General Taylor.

DECLARATION OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FOURTH IN COUNCIL.

"I have directed that you should be assembled here, in order that I may discharge the painful duty of announcing to you the death of the King, my beloved Father,

"It is impossible for me adequately to express the state of my feelings upon this melancholy occasion, but I have the consolation of knowing, that the severe calamity with which His Majesty has been afflicted for so many years, has never effaced from the minds of his subjects the impressions created by his many virtues; and his example will, I am persuaded, live for ever in the grateful remembrance of the country.

"Called upon, in consequence of His Majesty's indisposition, to exercise the prerogatives of the Crown on his behalf, it was the first wish of my heart to be allowed to restore into his hands the powers with which I was entrusted. It is pleased Almighty God to determine otherwise, and I have not been insensible to the advantages which I have derived from administering, in my dear Father's name, the government of this realm.

"The support which I have received from Parliament and the country, in times the most eventful, and under the most arduous circumstances, could alone inspire me with that confidence which my present situation demands.

"The experience of the past will, I trust, satisfy all classes of my people, that it will ever be my most anxious endeavour to promote their prosperity and happiness, and to maintain unimpaired the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Sunday January 30th.—About a quarter past 4 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor came down, after attending a Privy Council, and prayers being read, strangers were admitted.

The effect was altogether an impressive scene. Behind the Throne and upon the steps leading to it, were several of the Members of the Common's House. Among the noblemen present, we noticed the Earl of Liverpool, the Dukes of Athol and Montrose, Earl Nelson, Lord Ellenborough, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London. The Lord Chancellor spent some time in conversation with the Noble Lords.

After some conversation with Mr. Cowper, the Senior Clerk, the Lord Chancellor put the motion for adjournment in the usual form, and without making any communication.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Sunday, January 30th.

In consequence of the death of His Majesty George III. yesterday, the House of commons was expected to meet this day, it being the established law of this country that Parliament should assemble on the day immediately following that upon which the demise of the Crown takes place. From 2 to 4 o'clock the avenues to the House were completely blocked up by a numerous crowd of spectators, all eager to see the forms observed in the announcement of the death of the recent Sovereign. At 4 o'clock the public were informed that no House would assemble. The Speaker who had been attending the Lords of the Council, being informed that several Members of the House were in attendance in the Long Gallery, proceeded to that place; and in a short address, made not in his official but in his private capacity, informed them, that owing to the absence of the Lord High Steward (Marquis Cholmondeley) from town, it was not possible for them to take the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign in the manner prescribed by the law; and that it was therefore impossible for them to form a House.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT.

London, January 30th.—The first intelligence of the death of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS was received in town on Monday morning, and was brought express by Major General Moore

to Carlton house, and for publicity. The public, with the different members to whom the circumstances communicated. The Prince self secluded the whole of receiving visits of condolence. Brothers, the Dukes of York and Clarence. The Duke of Sussex was at Norwich, attending the Fox dinner; but an express was sent off to apprise him of the severe loss he had sustained.

The situation of the amiable and afflicted, Duchess of Kent excited the commiseration of every heart. She was most indefatigable in her attentions upon her departed consort, and performed all the offices of his sick bed with the most tender and affectionate anxiety. She did not even take off her cloaths for five successive nights, and all the medicines were administered by her own hands. Her beloved husband died in her arms. These mournful duties, though they could not snatch their object from the grave, must at least, have smoothed the passage to it; and the recollection of them will be among the strongest consolation of her widowed heart, when the lenient hand of time shall have smoothed the keen pangs of sorrow.

The melancholy sympathy which existed between Prince Leopold and his Illustrious Sister, though doubtless in many respects painful, might, perhaps, be said to unite them till closer in affection, and consequently to afford to the Duchess a more heartening relief from her sorrow. In this point of view, it was, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that these two exalted relatives were together, and that they were, for the moment, at a distance from those interruptions which might at once aggravate their mutual affliction, and disturb their mutual consolations.

On Saturday evening, previous to the termination of His Royal Highness's sufferings, a special messenger, arrived at Sidmouth express, with a letter from His Royal Highness the prince Regent. This was read to the Royal Invalid, about seven o'clock, and seemed to excite in his mind the most pleasing sensations. It breathed the strongest sentiments of brotherly affection and expressed an intense anxiety as to the state of his health. A few hours afterwards, His Royal Highness was reduced almost to a state of insensibility, but in the few moments of self-possession that were afforded him, he desired that his most cordial regards might be returned to the prince Regent, for the kind attention which he had paid him in the hour of affliction. On the arrival of Major-General Moore at Carlton House, on Monday, this melancholy intelligence was received by the Prince Regent with the most poignant feelings of anguish. He burst into a flood of tears, and was for some hours absorbed in grief.

GEORGE THE IV.

We regret to learn that the present King is in an alarming state of illness. The shock of the death of his Brother, snatched away so suddenly: and this so quickly followed by the death of his father and Sovereign; and the immediate personal activity and appearance in public, consequent on the latter, were too much for any susceptible mind to encounter with impunity. Hence a cold, that was slight at first, has terminated in an inflammation on the Lungs—and the King is now suffering under the same distressing complaint which so recently terminated the life of his Brother, the Duke of Kent.

Carlton-house, 1st February 1820, p. p. 3 o'Clock, p. m.—We have only to add to the above, that the report at the Court Newsman's applicable to a period later than that which the bulletin was signed, was, that His Majesty was better.

Carlton-house, February 1st. 11 o'Clock, p. m.

"The King is better; his Majesty had some refreshing sleep, and the symptoms of His Majesty's disorder are considerably alleviated."

(Signed by the Physicians.)

Feb. 2nd.—We have heard that His Majesty was not able to obtain much repose during the early part of last night; but the cough subsiding towards the morning, His Majesty obtained some hours of refreshing sleep.

At twelve o'clock this day, the following bulletin was exhibited:—

Carlton-house, February 2nd, Twelve o'Clock.

"The King continues rather better. The inflammation in the chest is diminished."

(Signed by the Physicians.)

Feb. 4th.—Wednesday night and during the whole of the day the applications at Carlton-house have been extremely numerous by the Nobility as well as other persons, who were desirous of ascertaining the state of His Majesty's health.

Previous to the bulletin being issued most unfavourable reports were circulated; and from their concurrence, there was reason to apprehend that His Majesty was dangerously ill; but the official communication from the Physicians in attendance has tended in a great measure, to remove alarm. The answer given to the latest enquiries made in Pall mall, this evening, is that His Majesty is quite as well as he was in the morning.

February 8th.—A series of bulletins have been issued during the last week, describing the progress of the severe indisposition, with which the King has been afflicted. The disorder has been an inflammation on the lungs, and we are happy to find, by the following statement, that all symptoms of actual danger have completely subsided.

Sir Matthew Tierney, returned to town from Brighton last night, attended the King at his Palace in Pall-Mall this morning; and after consulting with the other Physicians, the following gratifying bulletin was issued:

Carlton Palace, Feb. 8th, half past eleven A. M.

The King has passed another good night, and is losing every symptom of his complaint gradually."

"HENRY HALFORD,
"WILLIAM KNIGHTON,
"MATTHEW J. TIERNEY."

Under these highly favourable circumstances, it is probable the daily bulletin of His Majesty's health will be soon discontinued.

February 9th.—It appears by the official report of the Physicians to-day, that His Majesty has almost entirely recovered from the late inflammatory attack. The answers to the inquiries at Carlton palace, this evening, are of the most satisfactory nature. We understand that owing to the near approach of His Majesty to a state of convalescence, that the great hall of the Palace, thrown open for the reception of the Nobility, &c. will be closed in the course of a day or two.

PARLIAMENT ON A DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

Relatively to this important, and on the present melancholy occasion, immediately interesting topic, that great Constitutional writer, Blackstone, thus expresses himself: "A Parliament may be dissolved by a demise of the Crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning Prince for he being in law considered as the head of the Parliament (*Caput Principium & finis*) that failing, the whole body was held to be extinct. But the calling a new Parliament immediately on inauguration of the successor being found inconvenient, and dangers being apprehended from having no Parliament in being, in case of a disputed succession, it was enacted by the statutes of 7 and 8. William III. cap. 15, and 6 Anne, cap. 7, that the Parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any King or Queen, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Successor; that if the Parliament be, at the time of the King's Death, separated by adjournment or prorogation, it shall notwithstanding assemble immediately; and that if no parliament is then in being, the Members of the last Parliament shall assemble, and be again a Parliament."

DEATH.

The Bishop of Cloyne (Dr. Barrett) died at his palace, County of Cork, at a very advanced age, on the 4th February.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF KENT.

The lamentable occurrence was announced in London on Monday the 24th January. His Royal Highness, after an illness of about five days, expired on Sunday last, at ten o'clock in the morning.

The complaint which has thus so suddenly terminated the life of His Royal Highness, was an inflammation of the lungs, with cough, attributed, we understand, to a neglected cold, which he caught from sitting in wet boots, after a walk in the environs of Sidmouth, with Captain Conroy. In the morning of Thursday se'nnight, His Royal Highness was reported to be in imminent danger; but towards the middle of the day he rallied again, in consequence of a little refreshing sleep which he had been enabled to obtain. Towards evening, however, all the alarming symptoms returned again

with increased vehemence, so till towards Saturday morning kindly remission of them. This, however, proved to be but a temporary relief which so commonly occurs before death ensues.

His Royal Highness was the fourth of His Majesty, and was born on the 2nd of November, 1767. He was consequently in the fifty third year of his age. He was a Field Marshal in the British Army, and had held his situation since 1801, of Governor in Chief of the important fortress of Gibraltar. He was also Colonel of the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot. His Royal Highness had seen much military service, and served under Sir C. Grey, in the West Indies, in the early part of the revolutionary war, during which time he was present at the reduction of St. Lucie.

He was married, on the 29th of May, 1818, at Cobourg, (and re-married at Kew Palace, on the 11th July, same year) to Her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, widow of his late Serene Highness, the Prince of Leiningen, and Sister of His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, the chosen husband of our much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The only issue of this marriage is a daughter, named Alexandra Victoria, who was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May, 1819.

February 5th.—Yesterday morning, soon after nine o'clock, the state coffin for the late Duke of Kent, and the urn, the body of His Royal Highness being embalmed, were removed from the Ware-rooms and cabinet establishment in Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, and placed in a hearse drawn by four horses, which started on its way to Sidmouth. The hearse was to reach Salisbury last night. The state coffin and urn are covered with the best Genoa crimson velvet. They are richly & tastefully ornamented with highly gilt ornaments & with the royal arms; D. K. on the corner ornaments. The place on the centre of the cover with the Depositum engraved on it, most richly and highly polished.

In another page we give some curious accounts of the late Princess of Wales—now Queen of England, to which we refer our readers, without any comment.—Parliamentary proceedings are said to be in contemplation, to deprive the Queen of all the honors and emoluments to which she succeeds, as Queen she having a great scope of patronage both in Church and State. This subject is likely to give rise to a warm and animated discussion in the House. The last accounts from the Queen, left her at Toulon on the 22 ult. Expresses would reach her in five or six days.

The London Papers of Wednesday, are nearly full of the ceremonial on the Coronation of their late Majesties.

The House of Lords and Commons have met, but little has been done. In the former, the Duke of Gloucester, the Marquisses of Stafford, Anglesey, and Winchester, Earl Harrowby &c. have been sworn in. On the motion of Earl Liverpool, on Wednesday, the House adjourned to the 17th inst. Same day on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the Commons adjourned to the same time.

MOURNING FOR THE LATE KING.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY.]
Lord Chamberlain's Office February 1, 1820.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Thursday next, the 3d inst. for our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Third, of blessed memory, viz—

The Ladies to wear black bombazeens, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shawmoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans.

Undress—Dark Norwich crape.

The Gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shawmoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands, and swords and buckles.

Undress—Dark grey frocks.

Herald's College, Feb. 1, 1820.

In pursuance of an Order of his Majesty in council, thd 31st of January, 1820, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into the deepest mourning, the said mourning to begin upon Thursday, the 3d day of February instant.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HOWARD.
Deputy Earl Marshal.

[To this, the usual regulations for the army and navy are affixed.]

The venerable Bishop of Durham (the Hon. S. Barrington) agreeably surprised his friends

wrote using Royal robes, the Duke of York left town yesterday at two o'clock, for Windsor Castle, to meet there the Marquis of Hertford, for the purpose of resigning to his Lordship, in his official capacity of Lord Chamberlain, the remains of the late Sovereign, by which act his Royal Highness closed his office of Custos.
Lichfield Mercury, February 4th 1820.

The high encomiums passed on the Editor of the Morning Chronicle by J. Mackintosh, (see his speech in our last Paper) have been considered as invidious by some of the friends of the Times. That nothing of this kind was meant is very evident. In reference to those compliments, as borne testimony to by Mr. Canning, the Times has some curious remarks (see our last page) However well merited, the praise given to the Chronicle it must be known to all, that the Journal in question is a decided Party one; and has the uniform support of a Party. The Times—certainly the most extraordinary property of the kind ever created in the history of the Press—would disclose to us, more strongly than any other Journal, the power of opinion, as wielded by an individual. This paper may have its conceits; but it has a monopoly of public favour more than equal to provoke, & to excuse them. The Times has been built on the broad basis of free and unshackled opinion: and towers high above all its competitors.

That unmannerly, and unprincipled egotist, Cobbett, has announced a Daily Paper, to be conducted by himself; and plainly tells us that he is the only man in the whole world that is capable of conducting one. All other Journalists are fools and Rogues!!! What will he say when he finds that people will not deal with him? They will be all fools and rogues too! What an unfortunate wretch to be.

"A man of wisdom in a world of fools!"

We regret to have to announce the death of the amiable Countess of Talbot; (see intelligence under the date of Monday.) The corpse will be removed to-morrow, (the 8th instant) for interment, to the Family Seat, Ingestrie, Staffordshire.

The Manchester trade has advanced with some briskness, owing to late considerable orders: the Americans are coming into the market, after an absence of twelve months.

The Military continue to be on the alert in Lancashire, and are constantly moving from one point to another.

Chester Castle, the depot of arms, has been placed in a regular state of defence; and heavy cannon are pointed from it, against all the principal parts of the city.

Sir Charles Oakley, Bart. of the Cathedral Close of this city, gave an elegant entertainment to his friends, on Friday last.

Thomas Wright and David Wood underwent an examination before Dr. Darwin, the High Bailiff of this city, yesterday, charged with being detected in the plantations at Lemonsley, having two nets and a brace of rabbits in their possession—not being duly qualified, &c. Wood paid the penalty (65s.) and Wright not being able to do the same, was committed to the city gaol for three months. On searching the lodgings of Wright, six capital nets were found on the premises.

The Officers, &c. of the Staffordshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry have presented Wm. Keen, Esq. the late Lieut-Col. of the Corps, a superb and magnificent Gold Cup, as a testimony of their gratitude and esteem.

In a correspondence in the Dublin Papers, on the subject of Catholic emancipation, Mr. Grattan expresses his confident belief that the claims of the Catholics will be conceded during the present Session.

A Report has reached this city of a dreadful accident in Leicestershire, by which fourteen boys who were sliding on the ice, were precipitated into the

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

water—most or all of whom are said to have been drowned. We trust that the report may be true, or greatly exaggerated.

THE COUNTESS TALBOT.

The attack to which her Excellency fell a victim was we understand, sudden, and almost immediately assumed very alarming symptoms, and its progress was so rapid as to defeat all the efforts that professional skill and experience could oppose to them. She saw her dissolution approach with firmness and resignation, and quite life, after having taken a calm and affectionate farewell of her family. Her disease was an inflammation of the bowels, ending in mortification: she was in her 37th year.

On the paternal side, her Excellency was nearly connected with the Earl of Cavan, and her mother was the Hon. Miss Dutton, of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, sister of James Lord Sherborne.

It is understood that Lord Talbot wishes to have Lord Talbot appointed, for the administration of Government in Ireland, while he attends the obsequies of his late Countess here.—*Morning Paper.*

The Vice-royalty of Ireland has proved fatal to several of the Noble families that have been elevated to that honour within late years. The late Duke of Rutland died during his administration in that country, in the year 1787. The late Countess of Westmorland died in Dublin in 1763, during the Vice-royalty of her husband, the present Earl of Westmorland. The late Duke of Devon was killed by a fall from his horse near Dublin, in 1815, during the Vice-royalty of his father-in-law, the present Earl Whitworth.

[Lichfield Mercury, January 7.]

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

By accounts received on Tuesday from the Peninsula, there appear strong grounds for believing that an alarming insurrection has arisen in the heart of Spain. It was ascertained in the city early in the day, that the French mail, which usually conveys the Spanish letters, had brought none from Cadiz, and very few from Seville or Madrid; and that these letters appeared all to have been opened; they were confined in general to the mere details of business, and contained scarcely a hint of what was passing in the interior. The absence of all information from Spain direct, excited a strong sensation among the merchants connected with that country. The arrival of a Lisbon mail, however, which sailed on the 15th, supplied in some measure the desired information, though the details are still imperfect. It is stated in letters from Badajoz, of the 12th, that the insurrection broke out on the 1st among the troops stationed in the neighbourhood of Cadiz, and that their first step was to secure the person of Calderon, the Commander-in-chief. The number of the insurgents is variously stated; some letters count putting them at fifteen thousand, and others at twenty-three thousand men; there is little doubt that their force is extremely formidable. On the 2d inst. a large body of them marched to Port St. Mary's, of which they took quiet possession; they afterwards proceeded to the Isle St. Leon, and by a bold manoeuvre succeeded in taking Calderon, the Minister of Marine, into custody. This Minister, it will be recollected, repaired to the Isle of St. Leon immediately on his nomination, to superintend the fitting out of the grand expedition. The following day was employed in an attack on the Trocadero, or naval arsenal of St. Leon, which, according to some accounts, after a slight resistance, fell into their hands. During these three days, it is not stated that any measures were adopted by the authorities at Cadiz to check the progress of this alarming revolt. On the 4th, the insurgents attempted Cadiz itself, with about two thousand men; but the Governor, with a force of one thousand five hundred, of whom two hundred and fifty were soldiers, and the remainder workmen, received them so warmly, that they fell back with a loss of seven men killed. Some accounts state, that this repulse was effected by the blowing up of the bridge. The next day, which is the latest intelligence from Cadiz, the insurgents renewed their attempt with a force of five thousand men, the issue of which is not certain, though one account states it to have been successful. At the same time, so complete a state of organization had the insurrection assumed, that the insurgents were enabled to send off another detachment, consisting of five thousand men, for Seville, in order to attack that city, and to secure to their party the regiment of Royal Carabiniers, who were supposed to be induced with the same spirit of disaffection as the Government. By the way, a Portuguese intelligence from Seville to the 4th has been received; it does not appear from it that the insurrection has naturally entered the city; but they were within the leagues, and were expected to attack it; an opposition was contemplated. It is much to be regretted, however, that there are letters from Seville, which state that a provisional junta had been formed, and the constitution suspended; and from whence it is not to be inferred, that the movements from Cadiz were anticipated, and the city already in a state of revolt. The communication of Cadiz with Madrid is completely cut off, and it seems probable that the Spanish Government, though said to be aware of the insurrectionary spirit that existed among the troops,

is ignorant of the consequences that have resulted from it. An extraordinary courier from Cadiz to the capital was intercepted on the 3d, and, because he resisted, was put to death. Among several persons of eminence who had fallen into the hands of the insurgents, was Maurel, the Commissioner of the Navy. No names of officers commanding the insurrectionary army have reached us in an unquestionable shape; but from the general discontent among them, it is believed that they are numerous, and of rank. Their movements, indeed, show all the regularity of an army in a complete state of organization. The above is the substance of the letters transmitted by way of Portugal. One letter from Seville has this remarkable expression:—"You will shortly receive most important news from this quarter; but we cannot, at present, convey any hint of its nature." We give these important details entirely on the authority of private letters. The difficulty of collecting information in a period of general confusion and alarm may have rendered them inaccurate in some points, but the coincidence of so many accounts leaves little room for doubting that the spirit of insurrection has manifested itself to a degree far more formidable than the present Government of Spain has hitherto experienced.

Extracts of letters from Cadiz, dated the 4th instant, received at Lisbon by the way of Villa Real, from Seville, dated the 9th, from Badajoz dated the 12th, and from Madrid the 10th.

On New Year's day more than fifteen thousand men, forming the greater part of the troops destined for the South American expedition, broke up from their different cantonments. One division marched to Aro de la Frontera, the head quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, Count Calderon (Castell), who was surprised and made prisoner. These troops then proceeded to Medina Sidonia, Puerto de Santa Maria, Puerto Real, the Isle of Leon, took prisoner Admiral Cisneros, Minister of Marine, and Vice-Admiral Maurel, and encamped on the banks of the Arillo, at the distance of less than half a league from Cadiz by the high-way. The other division of the insurgent army directed its march on the great arsenal of the Trocadero, but the provisional Governor of Cadiz, having, in the absence of the Governor, Conde de Alhishal, hastened to its defence with two hundred and fifty men of the regiment of Seville, some of the city militia, and part of the crews of several frigates lying in the bay, the assailants were repulsed with the loss of seven men.

Accounts from Badajoz of the 12th instant also received by the way of Lisbon, state, that Cadiz and all the neighbouring places, with the sole exception of the Trocadero, were in the possession of the insurgents, and that they had proclaimed the constitution of the Cortes. This is stated to have been likewise done at Seville, which was entered on the 9th by a division of five thousand men. The insurgents, obliged General Freyre to join them, and put himself at their head with his select corps of cavalry, the brigade of Royal Carabiniers, and instituted a provisional government.

These accounts further add, that the Attorney of the Council of War, Agavey, who was employed to examine the officers arrested in consequence of the attempt made last July, had embarked with the greatest precipitation for Lisbon on board of an American vessel, leaving all the examinations behind him. Two couriers, dispatched from Cadiz to Madrid, were stopped at Seville; and one of them having resisted, was killed in the Plaza de San Francisco. Every soldier receives daily one peseta (about 9d.) and a pound of meat.

The latest accounts from Madrid state, that nothing relative to these events was known there until the 6th, and paint in lively colours the alarm which the news excited in that capital, the fears of some, and the hopes which others entertained of the speedy arrival of the insurgents. The opinion of all judicious persons in Madrid was, that the insurrection, if not already general, must soon be so; and appearances indicate that on the danger becoming more imminent, the Court will not hesitate to leave Madrid. There are different opinions as to the road the Members of the Court will, in that case, take. Some suppose that they will go to Portugal, with the view of embarking, in case of necessity, at Lisbon for Mexico; but most are persuaded that they will direct their course to France.

Observer-Jan. 30

HIS LATE MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

London January 31st.—His Most gracious Majesty King George III. full of years and of honours amid the blessings and the love of a grateful people, has descended to the grave. The Royal Sufferer breathed his last on Saturday evening, in the arms of a beloved son, the appointed guardian of his Royal Person.

Thus has ended a course of personal suffering, long and affectionately deplored by every honest Englishman.—The disease of the Royal Patient was some years ago pronounced to be incurable, as it was in its nature terrible; and his escape from that dreary prison-house, of the soul, of which no sane mind can fully understand the horrors, was open to him no otherwise than through the gates of death. This ought to be a motive for unfeigned thankfulness to Heaven that our beloved Sovereign has been released from the torments of a distracted spirit, and from the agonies of a lingering dissolution. But God ordained, that general reasoning should prove power-

less against the emotions of involuntary grief. Although the time to weep for a virtuous man is not so properly when he ceases to exist, as when his existence ceases to be a source of comfort to himself or of usefulness to others, yet will our late Monarch's actual death be deeply, though perhaps not rationally, mourned. We doubt if there is an individual amongst our countrymen whose abstract calculations of good and evil will not be disturbed by a sentiment of ungovernable sorrow, when he reflects that George III. is no more. Buried as he had been from the eyes of all mankind—unable as he was, unquestionably, to protect the interests of the State by his counsels, or those of religion and good morals by his virtues—though "he dwelt in darkness and the shadow of death," he held a real though latent empire in the recesses of every English heart, and has never, until this melancholy moment, been lost irretrievably to the grateful love, the hopes, the sympathies, and prayers of his people.

By those of the King's subjects who were conversant with history, or could draw comparisons between living Princes, our late Sovereign was esteemed for the happy influence of his brave and upright character on the security and prosperity even of this free State; but it was the exemplary beauty of his private life that endeared him to the bulk of the Nation. The people of England, of all classes, had a familiar knowledge for many years of his simple tastes, his useful habits, his temperate indulgences—his cheerful, kind, and unaffected manners—his faithful fulfilment of every social obligation, his attachment to his domestic duties as a husband and a father, his anxious discharge of the functions of Sovereignty, unostentatious manifestations to the world of his zeal for Religion, his piety to God.

All of us—except the very old—have ceased to mingle in affairs of state, the feelings of our youth were beneath the sceptre of George III. The whole people of this country, with still fewer exceptions, were formed and educated since he began to govern. His name and image has identified themselves with our earliest remembrances, & made part of our happiest associations. From tradition only had we any knowledge of the times which preceded him. He was an heirloom handed down to us from antiquity; He was the great, the living—almost the sole remnant of our loved forefathers—of that hallowed generation of parents and instructors, who had given us life, and fostered our infancy, and sowed in our youthful minds the seeds of loyalty and piety—of truth and honour. To us, the offspring of his reign, therefore, the death of our aged monarch is as if the paternal roof had fallen in, and left our chambers desolate. To other nations, the near and watchful observers of England, it will be as if some towering rock, hory with time and hardened by the tempest—some landmark immemorial, had sunk into the earth, and changed the bearings of the whole visible horizon.

His Majesty George the Third was born on the 24th of May, 1738; which, since the alteration of the style has become the 4th of June. At his death, therefore, he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, seven months and twenty-six days. He was proclaimed King the 25th of October 1760, and crowned on the 22nd September, 1761. On September 8th, 1761, he was married to her late Majesty, and had seven sons and five daughters, of whom six of the former, and four of the latter survive him. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent on the 6th of February 1811; and from that time he has been a virtual Sovereign, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty.

The good King possessed that accidental felicity which is considered essential to the completeness of every human reputation. He had not merely great and useful qualities, but they were qualities adapted to the position in which he was placed, called for by the period during which he acted, and congenial to the character of the nation over which he ruled.—The sober dignity of the English Court; while George III. threw round it the mantle of his domestic affections and regulated life, represented truly the characteristic virtues of this grave and manly nation, and encouraged and sanctified

them. He was an Englishman all over—but an Englishman worthy to be at the head of a Nation of English. There are none of our Kings to whom, in respect of masculine force and moral excellence, he may not be advantageously compared.

"Miserere mihi."

"Julianus sicut."

It was the glory of our lamented Monarch to shun the weak example of those who preceded him; but it will, we trust be the pride of his successors to follow the just example he has left.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

KINGSTON, Oct. 25.—Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham, K. C. B., in consequence of his recent promotion, changed his flag on Saturday last (Oct. 23d) from blue to red. The customary salutes were fired on the occasion.

Boulogne, 21st Dec.

"The Wallace of Boston, Lee, from Batavia & Mauritius to Hambro, was totally wrecked yesterday morning at Lornet near Etaples. The Master, Supercargo, and two of the Crew are drowned; and the Cargo is scattered on the Coast."

The Dolphin, from Jamaica to Halifax, was upset during a gale 23d Oct. The Master and two of the Crew saved.

The Waltham, from Trinidad to Bermuda, was abandoned at Sea 30th Oct. being on her beam ends.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor held a Court of Common Council, which was very numerous.

His Lordship expressed his regret that he again felt the necessity of earnestly requesting gentlemen who might take part in the discussions of the day, to abstain from personalities, hoping that they would fully concur with him in thinking it essential to preserving the respect due to the Court. He further took the liberty of mentioning, that as it was probable, from the nature of the subject to be taken into consideration, the great council of the nation would be alluded to, he trusted that it would be spoken of with all the respect to which it was so justly entitled.

Mr. S. Dixon rose to remark upon the unusual circumstance of the Court being summoned for a Monday, whereby many members were prevented from attending, as from their living out of town it was impossible they could receive the summons in proper time. Gentlemen had objected to the conduct of the late Lord Mayor for summoning a Court on a Monday, and now, when it suited their purpose, they adopted the precedent.

The Lord Mayor explained that the despatch who waited on him with the requisition had wished the meeting of the Court to be fixed for Tuesday; but there being a Court of Aldermen on that day, they preferred Monday to a later day.

PROSECUTION OF ALD. WAITHMAN AND OTHERS.

The Committee to whom it was referred at the last Court, to consider of the subject of the prosecution about to be instituted by the Court of Aldermen, and watch over those proceedings, presented a report representing such proceedings to be pregnant with danger to the rights of the citizens and strongly urging the necessity and propriety of the Court of Aldermen dropping all further proceedings.

Mr. William Rawlinson moved, that the report be agreed to, and that the Lord Mayor be requested to present the same to the Court of Aldermen.

Mr. Dixon thought it was important that the question, as to the right claimed by the Aldermen, should be decided upon, and the determination legally known.

Mr. Oldham objected to trying the right in this particular instance, the question being so mixed up with politics and party feeling; if they were decisions of trying the right, it should be done in some other way.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said it was absurd to talk of deciding the right; for even if it

were decided against the claim of the Livery, the Court of Common Council had the right of making by-laws, and could make a by-law allowing the right to the Livery.

The motion was then agreed to. Mr. Eicke presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Ward of Cripplegate within, praying the Court to afford relief to the sufferers at Manchester; and adopt the necessary means to prevent the prosecution against certain Liverymen, instituted by the Court of Aldermen.

On the motion that the petition do lie on the table, Mr. Alderman Atkins asked what description of persons from Manchester had applied to the ward for their protection?

Mr. Eicke replied, that he was not aware that he was at all bound to answer such a question; but he had no hesitation in saying, that no application from Manchester had been made, but that the ward had agreed to the petition from feelings of regard for the sufferings of their fellow-subjects.

Mr. Alderman Atkins said he had just had time to read the petition, and he found it to consist of two points—the first relative to Manchester business; and the second, the prosecution instituted by the Court of Aldermen. With regard to the first, he could only say that he was not a great patriot, and was therefore content to leave all that concerned that business to the proper tribunal; but with respect to the prosecution, as some persons termed it, set on foot by the Court of Aldermen, he must express his surprise that there should be all this alarm and apprehension about it; no honest or innocent man need be under any alarm on such a subject: he thought the inquiry ought to go on that it might be seen whether or not the rights of the Livery had been violated: as for himself, he challenged any individual to say he had violated the rights of any body of men.

Mr. Oldham said, that from the manner in which the business had been got up by the Court of Aldermen, the proceeding truly deserved the name of a prosecution. The worthy Alderman had violated the right of the Livery by denying them Common Halls, according to ancient usage, and the practices of his predecessors; and he verily believed, that but for such denial there could have been no Smithfield meetings.

Mr. Alderman Withman observed, that the worthy Alderman seemed to entertain two very curious notions—first, that no relief ought to be granted unless the suffering parties applied for it, as if it were nothing to any body else but the parties injured, that our fellow countrymen should be sabred and murdered. The other curious opinion was, that because there was a prosecution, and a question to be determined, there was, therefore, no prosecution. Was it nothing, he would ask, that individuals were held up as criminals, and subjected to heavy expenses, for the exercising a known and long practised right? He had no doubt as to the issue in question; but even if there were a doubt, it was well known that the parties claimed the right; they might be in error, and ought at least to have been heard before they were subjected to all this inconvenience and expense. If the Court of Aldermen had no other object but to try the right, they would have proceeded in the same manner as they had done upon another occasion—they would have thrown their doors open and heard evidence on both sides of the question. He alluded to the complaint against the worthy Ald. respecting the election of Common Councilmen for the ward of Walbrook, when the doors of the Court of Aldermen were thrown open, and evidence given at the bar, in the hearing of the public, when it was clearly proved that the worthy Alderman was told that he was violating the rights of the electors, and that he persisted in so doing, saying that he would take the responsibility on himself. Nevertheless, it was proved that the worthy Alderman had violated the rights of election, and the whole was set aside; and then it was said, "Oh! it was only an error in judgment." It was plain, therefore, that it was not for the single purpose of trying the right that these proceedings were instituted, and he hesitated not to declare, that the whole was a foul conspiracy to destroy the rights of the Livery.

Mr. Crook reminded the worthy Alderman (Atkins), in answer to the challenge he had thrown out, that a majority of that court had declared that he had violated the rights of the Livery, and therefore he was not entitled to the thanks of that Court.

A loud cry of "question" put an end to this lengthy debate, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The requisition to the Lord Mayor being read, Mr. Favell rose, and in a speech of some length, reprobated the obnoxious measure now pending in parliament, to abridge the constitutional rights of the subject, and to restrain, if not annihilate, the liberty of the press. He denied that the citizens of London had ever encouraged any breach of the peace, or assembled for any other than legal and constitutional purposes. The large assemblies of the people had grown out of the want of representation; population had increased and many had no representative through whom they could express their grievances; they were therefore reduced to the necessity of assembling together to consult for themselves. The worthy gentleman then observed, that the bill for searching for arms was evidently copied from a similar measure adopted in Ireland, and he hoped it would not be accompanied, as there, with the system of flogging. Under the seditious meetings bill it was scarcely possible that any meetings on public grievances could or would take place, and magistrates and a spy could put an end to meeting whatever, and render it an illegal assembly. He reprobated as much as any individual could the blasphemous publications so justly complained of, but the proposed restrictions on the press would restrict useful and good publications more than they would restrain the bad. With regard to the whole of these measures, he affirmed, that a single inquiry last year into public grievances would have done more to prevent sedition or disaffection than any thing to be expected from their operation, or all the soldiers to back them. He concluded by moving a string of resolutions, and a petition to both houses against the proposed measures. [For which see advertisement.]

Mr. Taylor seconded the resolutions. He thought that reform and a proper application of the laws, as they at present exist, would move all cause of alarm. Reform, he considered, was the best remedy; as thereby the people would obtain representatives, through whom their grievances and complaints might be made known to the throne and to parliament.

Mr. Samuel Dixon said, that liberty and property could be best protected by these restrictions, which, however, ought to be only of short duration.

Mr. James followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. Jupp and Mr. Pearson supported the resolution.

Mr. Jacks and Mr. Croker severally replied to Mr. Pearson.

Mr. Favell shortly replied, and the motion was put to the show of hands, but the Lord Mayor having some doubt as to the numbers, a division was called for, upon which there appeared,

For the Resolutions.—4 Aldermen, 77 Commoners . . . 81
Against them, the Lord Mayor, 6 Aldermen, 60 Commoners . . . 66

Majority . . . 15

[The Times,—Dec. 7.]

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, DEC. 10. TRAINING BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and others brought from the Commons, the training bill, which that House had agreed to, with amendments.

On the motion of Lord Sidmouth, the amendments were taken into consideration, and adopted by their Lordships.

LIBEL BILL.

Lord Sidmouth moved the third reading of the libel bill.

The Earl of Carnarvon rose to move the amendment, of which he had notice. The principle of the bill had been already so fully discussed, that nothing which might be said by him on that subject was likely to alter their lordships' determination. He must, however, observe, that this bill was now arrived at its last stage, without its being known whether the ground on which it was recommended to their lordships' adoption was well founded or not. It had not been ascertained in what degree the laws were deficient in the power to punish blasphemous and seditious libels, or whether they were deficient at all. On that point, the most important for their lordship's consideration, they had

heard nothing which bore out the assertions of the supporters of the bill. Blasphemous and seditious libels had been allowed to circulate to a great extent within these two or three years; but it was with astonishment he heard the necessity of passing new laws asserted, on the insufficiency of those which now existed to check such publications. In order to see what foundation there was for this assertion, their lordships had only to look at the return of the number of prosecutions on the table. By that paper it appeared, that the whole of the prosecutions, by information, of blasphemous and seditious libels, during the year 1818, amounted to *nil*! In turning to see what had been the number by indictment, he thought that a proper regard to the constitution had induced the law-officers of the Crown to adopt a mode of action which was justly more popular than information: but when he had turned to that head, there he found *nil* also! That the Government and the officers of the Crown should not think it necessary to institute prosecutions, when the evil of which they complained was at its height, and should now come to Parliament for a new law, without having tried the old, was most extraordinary. Having made this observation, which the paper on the table naturally suggested, he had now to state the principle which induced him to propose an amendment on the bill. That principle was, that in time of alarm great caution ought to be exercised, before any permanent change in the law was adopted. At the beginning of the session those who opposed the measures introduced were willing to give ministers temporary powers to enable them to repress any disaffection which might be found really to exist; but they protested against making local dangers a ground for passing permanently restrictive laws. The same consideration had induced him to make one attempt before the bill was finally adopted, to prevail on their lordships to do that which ought always to be done in such cases, namely—to give only a temporary power to ministers, and to reserve for future consideration the question, whether the law was fit to be rendered permanent. Last night the noble and learned lord, on the woolsack, whose mind possessed the richest stores of legal knowledge hesitated to apply to a bill, a clause the principle of which he admitted, until he had time for further inquiry, and was not satisfied that the postponement of the bill till Tuesday would afford sufficient opportunities for his research. If that noble and learned person could not by Tuesday make up his mind on a subject with which he was so well acquainted, how could the few days in which their lordships had been occupied in the consideration of this bill be sufficient to satisfy them that it ought to be made permanent? He believed that to make a wise law on the subject of libel, one that should equally protect the liberty of the subject and the security of the government, was one of the most difficult tasks a legislative assembly could undertake; and yet upon a proposition made last night, their lordships were called upon to make such a law permanent. He could not but regret that no satisfactory reason had been given for altering the law. He must therefore resist so great and permanent a change in the constitution. Before the last clause authorizing the alteration of the act in the present session, which he should leave, he would propose to introduce a clause declaring that it should continue in force two years after passing, and no longer. He concluded by moving a clause to this effect.

Lord Sidmouth could not admit that this bill was a violation of the constitution for a temporary purpose, as the noble earl had represented it. The noble earl had stated, that he and his friends had been ready to co-operate in temporary measures of restriction. He certainly did not understand that to be the case;

but if it had, such co-operation could have been accepted by his Majesty's ministers with respect to the present. Was the danger to be guarded against one of a local description, or 'one the legislation against which ought to be temporary? That danger was the circulation of blasphemous and seditious libels, and it was their lordships' duty to mark their opinion of the importance of putting down such crimes by passing permanent laws for that purpose. Examining the nature of this bill, their lordships should consider what the law on the subject of libel had been previously to the act which a learned gentleman introduced in another place. The punishment for libel was then fine, imprisonment, or the pillory, or all three. It was not, however, proposed by the present bill to make the punishment in the first instance so severe. Only fine and imprisonment attached to a first libel; on a second conviction, banishment and transportation were added. He would ask their lordships, whether, considering the great increase of the crime of libel, these could be regarded as too heavy punishments? Whether the framers of the bill had shown a disposition to push the law to a severity beyond what the exigency of the case required? But the noble earl had referred to the papers on the table, and it was unquestionably true that no prosecutions had been instituted during the year 1818 for blasphemous and seditious libels. But their lordships could not doubt that the Attorney and Solicitor-General had reasons to assign for this forbearance: whether their reasons would appear satisfactory to the noble lords opposite, he could not pretend to say. He could, however, assure their lordships, that the subject had been fully considered by two of the most able men in the profession of the law, and the course which had been adopted was by them considered the most advisable. When he mentioned to their lordships the name of Sir Samuel Shepherd, they would be sensible that he could refer to no public character more distinguished for transcendent talents and private worth. After what took place in the Court of King's Bench in the course of the year 1817, particularly after the remarkable acquittal on a prosecution for blasphemous libel, a very strong impression was produced that the existing law could not be successfully enforced. But with regard to the year 1818, the fact was, that public libels had during that year become less numerous, and a hope was entertained, which however, unfortunately, proved fallacious, that the temptation to publish had decreased with the disposition to purchase such poison. When it was found that the expectation formed in 1818 had been disappointed, and that libels again increased, it was thought necessary to look to a sufficient remedy. All the arguments, and all the conduct of the noble lords on the other side, formed only the counterpart of what he recollected to have passed in 1792. When his Majesty's proclamation was issued against libels, then loud charges were made against the government for not prosecuting. The instruction given to the magistrates to perform their duty was described to be the holding out encouragement for spies. When an association was formed, in which were to be found the names of the late Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Perceval, and other distinguished persons, and subscriptions entered into for the prosecution of libels, these proceedings were called oppressive and unconstitutional, and held up to opprobrium as an attack on the liberty of the press. On the 18th of September in the subsequent year, Paine was convicted of publishing a seditious libel, but still the same conduct was pursued by those who opposed his Majesty's government. Now, what had happened within the last 2 or 3 years showed that the same course was still followed. Seeing the difficulty which had arisen in prosecuting, and the art with which some libels were framed,

letter to the magistrates, a course which appeared to the case. Before he did the opinion of the highest authorities, and the answer he received from them was that the magistrates had the right of holding to bail for libel. The measure he had described was how soon after adopted, than it was stigmatised as a violation on his part of official duty, and an undue interference with the law of the land. It was therefore in quarters in which this conduct had been pursued that complaints of the neglect of prosecution ought to come. With respect to the motion of the noble lord, it was one to which he could not agree. He had already stated the difference between the law of libel as it formerly stood, and that which at present exists; and if he was to give his opinion as to any imperfection in the bill now before their lordships, he should say that it was deficient in not exacting some punishment for libel in the first instance equivalent to that which had been recently repealed.

The Earl of Roslyn thought, that before this bill passed, ministers ought to have shown that the present law was inadequate to the object in view. What prosecution for a right object, and rightly conducted, had failed? He was glad to hear from the noble viscount, that libels had decreased in 1818; but the noble viscount had also alluded to the proceedings against Mr. Hone, as a reason why the officers of the Crown were unwilling to prosecute. But what had been the effect of that prosecution? Why, according to the noble viscount's admission, it was followed by a decrease in the number of libels published, being the consequence of a decrease in the disposition to buy. Now, if such an alteration took place after the trial of Mr. Hone, it was rather odd to make his acquittal a ground for the present measure. But who had been acquitted in the year 1819, for blasphemous libel, that the noble viscount thought it necessary to propose this measure? The argument, that Mr. Hone's acquittal had caused an increase of libellous publications, was now swept away. If their lordships looked at the papers on the table, they would find that no steps had been taken towards enforcing the law in the present year, until July. It seemed as if prosecutions had been abstained from purposely—as if it had been expected that an increase of the crime would take place, to justify the imposing of heavy and extraordinary penalties unknown to the constitution.

Lord Erskine was not aware, when he formerly addressed their lordships on the subject of this bill, of the circumstances disclosed by the papers on the table. He could not know that in 1818 there had been no prosecution instituted, and in 1819 only one. This certainly afforded farther ground for resisting the bill. But the noble viscount ought not to suppose, that those who opposed this measure had been condemning ministers for not prosecuting. What they had said amounted merely to this—If there have been such an increase of libel as you assert, why not prosecute? We do not pretend to say whether you are right or not in what you state; but before you call upon us to pass new enactments, prove that the existing law has failed. But with regard to the increase of libels, it was well said by his noble friend (Lord Holland) last night, that the question their lordships ought to consider was, not their number, but the proportion that number bore to other publications. The printing of works on every subject had increased, and particularly on religion. He was informed by a noble friend who had access to know the state of publications of that description, that making an estimate from what had been printed in the course of one month, the number of religious tracts published could not be less than 500,000 a year. Some might conclude, from this state of the press, that there was a greater tendency to bigotry than to infidelity. The noble and learned lord then alluded to

that anomaly in the law by which one person is punished for the acts of another; but we are sorry that in this, as well as in other parts of his speech, we could not distinctly hear him. He pointed out very strongly the hardship of persons in extensive business having to trust to servants, who might be truly trustworthy, being subject to severe and degrading punishments. His noble friend (Lord Holland) had last night made some quotation from that great man, Mr. Burke; but his noble friend had afterwards observed to him, that he had forgot to notice the passage relative to an addressing Parliament and a petitioning people. Nothing could have been more applicable to the present occasion. He brought other passages to the recollection of his noble friend, for his memory could supply him with a vast number of the excellent observations made by that great statesman. Here his lordship repeated a long passage from a speech of Mr. Burke on the dispute with the American colonies, and concluded by supporting the amendment.

The Duke of Wellington thought his noble and learned friend who had just said down had completely mistaken the question. What their lordships had to consider was, not whether the present law of libel was sufficient with regard to a first offence, or whether the government ought to have instituted more prosecutions; but whether it was proper now to pass a law inflicting a severer punishment on persons convicted a second time of the same offence. What had given occasion to the introduction of the present measure was, as he understood, the case of Carlile. That person had not only continued the sale of the libel for which he was he prosecuted, after conviction, but had published other libels, and had also published the same libel for which he was tried in another form, before sentence was passed upon him. No person who considered the circumstances of that case could avoid seeing that the law was not strong enough to prevent the repetition of the offence. The question therefore was, whether their lordships would enable the judges to inflict an additional punishment in such a case—whether they would not adopt a measure which had for its object to prevent the repetition of so atrocious an offence.

Lord Holland, though the grounds on which this measure had been defended had often varied, did not expect at this period of the discussion to hear it stated, that it had been brought forward for the reason the noble duke assigned. It seemed now, that all that had been stated in support of the bill was unfounded—that it was not a general increase of libels that had given it origin, but a desire to apply punishment to a particular repetition of the offence, because one man had after conviction continued to publish: but it was a pity the noble duke did not think it necessary to go one step farther, and to show that the court was not able to punish this offender. If he did publish fresh libels, did not every separate publication afford a ground for further punishment? If their lordships were to go on to punish on such grounds, they must next apply the penalty of death to this offence, for nothing else remained. When the discussion of the present measure first commenced, it was stated that libellous publications had greatly increased, and that the acquittal of Mr. Hone had been a great cause of that increase. A return of the number of prosecutions embracing that period having been moved for and produced, it was to be expected that this assertion would have been confirmed; but on referring to it to see what prosecutions had been instituted during the year after Mr. Hone's acquittal, what was the number returned? None. The noble viscount, in answer to the observation of his noble friend on this subject, says, that during that period the fact was, that the number of libels published did actually decrease. This was contrary to every thing that had

been stated before. For his party, he had no inclination to look after libels; but he must say, that the most blasphemous and seditious he had ever met with were published in that very year 1819, when according to the noble viscount, the taste for that sort of publication had so much declined, and yet no prosecution had been instituted in that year. Here, he observed, he must repeat the observation of his noble and learned friend, that fault was not found with ministers for not prosecuting, if prosecutions were unnecessary. That was not made a charge against them; but when they proposed new laws on the ground that the present were inefficient, it was fit that they should be called upon to prove that inefficiency, by its failure when applied to cases which deserved to be prosecuted. At the beginning of the session it was proposed by a noble friend of his, that their lordships, before they proceeded to any enactment, should institute an inquiry in order to ascertain whether the evil complained of existed but then it was never conceived that it lay in so narrow a compass as that assigned to it by the noble duke. Now it appeared that all we had heard respecting the great increase of blasphemous and seditious libels, after the acquittal of Mr. Hone, was unfounded; that on the contrary they had decreased, and consequently no prosecutions had been instituted. He confessed that, had he heard from any of his friends on his side of the house, that the return of the number of prosecutions would have been what it turned out to be, he should have deemed it a hasty assertion; but the manner in which it had been accounted for was one of the most extraordinary circumstances which had occurred during the discussion of the measures proposed by ministers.

The Earl of Westmorland said, that as the bill had gone through all its stages, and as their lordships had already agreed to the increase of punishment, that increase could not now be brought again into discussion. If the measure were now under discussion, he should be prepared to contend, that the alteration of the punishment by the present bill did not render it more severe than it was when pillory was in use. This, however, was not now the question. The question was, whether the enacting this increased punishment were to be a permanent or temporary measure. He had no hesitation in saying that he thought it ought to be permanent, as he could not conceive a time in which he or their lordships would be disposed to consider the blasphemous and seditious libels described in the bill too severely punished by the penalties awarded. Some noble lords had represented this measure as dangerous to the liberties of the people, and an inroad on the constitution. He was of opinion, that it would tend to preserve their liberties and constitution; and as it was desirable that these blessings should be perpetual, so he thought that this measure should be perpetuated as their support and protection.

Earl Grosvenor said, that as the bill had not yet passed, it became their lordships to consider now, whether it ought to be made temporary or permanent. He besought their lordships to reflect on the danger of the measure to public liberty. He could not believe, from the temper displayed by his Majesty's ministers, that they would accede to the proposition which he had made; but he called upon those noble lords who had not become the slaves of administration, who had not so much prostrated their understandings to the views of government, as not sometimes to decide for themselves, and to support measures proposed by his (Lord Grosvenor's) side of the house—he called upon the noble lords on the cross benches, to consider the inroad which this act would make on the constitution, and therefore not to sanction its perpetuity. He knew it might be said that the law, if found unnecessary or injurious, might be repealed; but it was difficult to get a

law repealed on which the courts had been acting as permanent. Under a tyrannical law, the public mind might acquire a death-like torpor, which might render it insensible to the despotism under which it laboured, and thus learn to make difference between the thick atmosphere of oppression, and the free air of liberty. The noble earl said that he should have wished to have entered more at large into the subject of the new measures, had he not been prevented by indisposition. The noble earl then proceeded, but evidently labouring under the indisposition to which he alluded, and which prevented him from being distinctly heard below the bar, to state grounds for believing that the alarms in the northern counties, and particularly in that part of the country with which he was connected, were false, or much exaggerated. The disturbances among the miners and colliers in Flintshire had no political character. They were merely disputes about wages, which had been since adjusted. His lordship here entered into an explanation, the details of which we could not distinctly hear. He had alluded to these circumstances, because he was confident that in many other instances where disturbances prevailed, they arose from causes connected with the state of trade or the rate of wages, and did not indicate any disposition of resistance or rebellion against the government. Reverting to the bill before the house, the noble earl observed, that it would have been a great satisfaction to his mind if an instruction had been given to the committee to divide it into two, and to separate that part of it which related to blasphemy from the enactments for checking seditious libels. The blasphemous libels intended to be put down were so disgusting in their nature, that they would have been little objection to greater severity of punishment. Seditious libels, as the word was understood, might be of a very different description, and might not deserve the same punishment. He had observed with regret, that the noble lords opposite, in supporting their measures of severity, had, in their speeches, universally joined blasphemous to seditious libels, as if for the purpose of inflaming the public abhorrence of the one by the infamy attached to the other. He (Lord Grosvenor) was anxious to see those two things, distinct in their nature, separated in legislation, as he always dreaded to see spiritual persons mixing themselves up with temporal matters. He thought spiritual persons moved in their proper sphere when they followed the example of that ornament of the bench (the Bishop of London), who employed himself in distributing tracts to counteract the effects of pernicious and immoral works. He was anxious to see churchmen coming forward on such public occasions as concerned religion and no other.

The Bishop of Landaff said, that in the few observations which he had to make, he would confine himself to that part of the bill which related to the suppression of blasphemous libels. He did not understand the noble duke (of Wellington) as supporting the necessity of the present bill only on the difficulty of punishing or checking an offence in one particular instance. The offence of blasphemy was one of long standing. It had, during the last century, appeared under different shapes of infidelity and irreligion, but it had lately assumed an entirely new aspect. It was formerly limited to books of infidelity and free-thinking, which came into the hands only of persons of education, who could resist their influence or refute their errors. In the present times, blasphemous and infidel productions were brought down to the level of the meanest capacity—learning and argument and reason were discarded, and the meanest understanding joined to the grossest ignorance assumed the privilege of abusing what the most cultivated and sublimest minds

had defended and venerated. There was no reason in that called the *Age of Reason*. Considering the character of the irreligious works in circulation, it was vain to suppose that they could be put down by legitimate reasoning or fair argument, or that their authors could be silenced by any effort of wise and solemn-minded men to refute their errors. Some attempt therefore ought to be made to try whether the terrors of the law could not put down publications against which neither the reasonings of the wise, nor the researches of the learned, nor the force of truth, offered an immediate defence to those classes of society among which they diffused their poison. The noble earl had eulogized the distribution of moral and religious tracts, to counteract this alarming evil. This might be done, but it was not alone sufficient. The ministers of religion should be seconded in their efforts, and inspired with confidence in the success of their labours, by the countenance of the lordships, and of all the respectable part of society, who should testify their abhorrence of those attempts now making to unsettle all the principles of mankind. After the discussion which the bill now before the house had already undergone, the reverend prelate declared that he should think any observations of his an intrusion. He could not, however, but allude to one remark made by a noble lord, who asked—was transportation a fit punishment for a wrong direction of intellectual labour? Now there was no effort of mind, no intellectual operation, in blasphemy. It was a crime that the meanest capacity could commit; and the persons who had lately published their pestiferous doctrines had evinced so much of the felon's character that they deserved to share the felon's fate. He therefore gave his support to the bill, which in his opinion, would be duly executed by juries, and give confidence to all orders of the community. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Lord Lilford, who spoke from the cross benches, said, in reply to an observation of Earl Grosvenor's that he did not see why those who supported government on the present occasion could be considered as having prostrated their understandings to the administration. The noble lord at considerable length defended the bill.

The Earl of Carnarvon replied. His amendment was negatived without a division. The bill was passed, and sent down to the Commons.—Adjourned at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, DEC. 10. SEIZURE OF ARMS BILL.

Lord Castlereagh moved the second reading of the seizure of arms bill.

Mr. Tierney observed, that, under other circumstances, he should have felt desirous of a postponement of this measure; but as delay might be inconvenient, and as the nature of the bill was both local and temporary, he did not mean to make any objection to its principle. Some of the details, he thought, required considerable alteration; but as the committee would be the proper occasion for proposing them, should there be any more general difference of opinion, it might be convenient to take the consideration of it on the third reading. One provision to which he should certainly object, was that enabling a single magistrate and constable to enter houses and search for arms by night.

Mr. Bennet asked if the county of Northumberland was to be included within the acts, as he understood perfect tranquillity prevailed there.

No answer was returned.

Mr. Lambton begged to ask the noble lord whether a communication had not been received from one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Durham, describing a large district of that county as perfectly undisturbed?

Lord Castlereagh read the communication alluded to, and observed that it

did not vary from preceding accounts, which represented the district in question not as in a state of tumult, but as in a state likely to lead to tumult.

Mr. J. Wharton declared that his information was of the most alarming kind. A system of communication had been established throughout extensive districts in Durham and Yorkshire, and the spirit of disaffection was on the point of exhibiting itself in armed force. The colliers and pit-men were thoroughly organized, and assembled every day in parties of 20, their leaders assembling every week. A letter which he had received from a gentleman in that part of the country, and not easily alarmed, stated, that without some commanding military force, there was an end to all security—that arms were provided, and the landed property already parcelled out. (laugh) An hon. member opposite (Mr. Lambton) might be more interested than he was aware of, and if he knew the source of this information as well as (Mr. Wharton) did, would come to the same judgment. At many of these meetings reform was, indeed, the professed object, but not any reform of that house, even upon the wild scheme of universal suffrage. The reform contemplated, and for which they seemed to entertain an enthusiastic desire, was a transfer of property from those who now enjoyed it to those who did not.

Mr. Lambton said, if the subject were not of a disagreeable nature, should have been much amused with the observations of the learned gentleman. It was singular, that the learned gentleman, who derived all his information from others, should think that he had the means of forming a more correct judgment than others who had resided in the midst of all this supposed agitation. With regard to the disposition of the pit-men he had the authority of a considerable number of proprietors of coal-mines, after a meeting to consider this subject, and they almost unanimously represented that the men had no arms, that they were in full employment, and that, although classed, they were quite peaceable. He would here explain what was meant by classing. It was usual for these poor people to meet to the number of 20, in different parties, in order to read, or hear, read, publications in favour of parliamentary reform. He believed this to be their sole purpose, and unless this could be shown to be synonymous with an attempt to subvert the constitution, he was not disposed to entertain any apprehension, though he believed his property would hardly come under the operation of an agrarian law. There was no reason, therefore, as he conceived, for extending this measure to that part of the country.

Lord Milton was surprised at what had fallen from the hon. gentleman (Mr. Wharton), relative to any communication existing between the colliers of the county of Durham and the West-Riding of York. He believed the latter, and he had extensive means of judging, were perfectly loyal, and peaceably disposed. It gave him great regret to find a bill of this kind proposed to be continued for two or three years.

A long and desultory conversation then took place on the same subject, between Mr. Clive, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Lambton, and Sir C. Monack.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

TRAINING PREVENTION BILL.

A message from the Lords announced that their lordships had agreed to the amendments made by the Commons to this bill.

SEDITIONOUS AND BLASPHEMOUS LIBELS.

A message from the House of Lords announced, that their lordships had passed a bill for the more effectual pre-

vention and punishment of seditious and blasphemous libels, to which they requested the concurrence of the Commons. On the motion of Lord Castlereagh, the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday, and to be printed.

IONIAN ISLANDS—SANTAMAURA.

Sir C. Monck wished to put a question to the noble lord (Castlereagh) on the subject of a statement which he had recently seen in one of the public papers, respecting an insurrection said to have taken place at Santa Maura. He wished to know whether the noble lord could give any account of the nature of that insurrection and whether it had been quelled.

Lord Castlereagh said, he was not then prepared with any official information on the subject. From the last accounts, however, that had been received, it appeared that tranquillity was restored; that the people had returned to their duty, and seemed sensible of the impropriety of their conduct.

Sir C. Monck wished to be informed, whether the tax which had given rise to the insurrection had been withdrawn.

Lord Castlereagh was unable to give any positive information upon the subject at present. The tax was a local one for the improvement of that part of the island.

Sir C. Monck said, the noble lord must know more than he did on the subject. He begged again to ask, whether the tax had been withdrawn.

Lord Castlereagh repeated his former answer, and added that, as far as he knew, the tax was not withdrawn.

The house then adjourned at 8 o'clock.

[The Times.—Dec. 11.]

PRICES CURRENT.

ALMONDS, per Surat Candy 22 mds.	8 0 00
ANCHORS, per Surat mds. of 44 seers	4 0 00
ARRACK, Colombo, per Gallon	15 0 00
BEER, Hodgson's, per hhd.	150 0 00
BEEF, white Malay, per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	50 0 00
Malabar White, Bombay Candy.	54 0 00
Red, do.	60 0 00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort, per Surat mds. of 40 seers or 37 1/2 lb.	28 0 00
Ditto Europe market, Ditto ditto.	35 0 00
BOTTLES, per dozen	2 0 00
BRIMSTONE, per Surat Candy, of 22 mds.	60 0 00
CAMPOR, China, per S. mds. of 42 seers	26 0 00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, per bolt.	30 0 00
5 to 8, do.	11 0 00
CANVAS, Bengal, Ditto Twine.	68 0 00
CARDAMUMS, Mala, per Surat mds. of 42 seers	68 0 00
bar Europe, M. do.	00 2 75
CASSIA, China, per pound	none
Sumatra, do.	none
Buds, Malabar, per Surat mds. of 42 seers	65 0 00
CLOVES, Eastern, per Surat mds. of 42 seers	62 0 00
Bourbon, no demand	15 0 00
COCHINEAL, good, per pound.	19 0 00
COFFEE, Mocha, per Surat mds.	none
Bombay, do.	none
Java, do.	70 0 00
COIR, Amindiva, Cd. of 21 Mds.	55 0 00
Laccadive, do.	32 0 00
Ceylon, do.	65 0 00
COPPER, Sheathing, per Cwt.	68 0 00
Plate, do.	68 0 00
Bolts, do.	70 0 00
Japan, do.	23 0 00
Persian, per Surat mds.	33 0 00
COPRAH, Bombay Candy 22 mds.	2 8 00
COPPERAS, Mocha, per Surat mds.	2 0 00
Brazil, do.	27 0 00
CORDAGE, Patent, per Cwt.	30 0 00
COTTON, Ahmed, per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds	260 0 00
Ditto Toomil, of 7 Cwt.	000 0 00
Bowaghur, do.	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil, none	000 0 00
Linnree Wudwan, do.	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil, do.	000 0 00
Kutch, do.	000 0 00
Ditto Toomil, do.	000 0 00
Mangrove & Pore, none	000 0 00
Rajapore, do.	220 0 00
CUREAT, per Surat mds.	8 0 00
CUMMIN, Seed, per Surat mds.	10 0 00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw, per S. Cd. of 22 mds.	25 2 00
Ditto boiled, do.	30 0 00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH, 1st sort, Surat mds.	60 0 00
2d ditto, do.	50 0 00
3d ditto, do.	40 0 00
GALL NUTS, per Surat mds.	23 0 00
GHEE, Caranchoy, per Bombay mds.	7 3 00
GINGER, Bengal, per Surat Cd. of 22 mds. or 221 lb.	50 0 00

GRAM, Surat, per Cwt. of 80	10 0 00
Bowaghur, & Goga, do.	10 0 00
GUM, Animi, garbled, per Surat	10 0 00
Arabic, do.	10 0 00
Gamboge, do.	10 0 00
Gallbanum, do.	10 0 00
Oilbanum, do.	10 0 00
Mitch, do.	10 0 00
GUNPOWDER, per Surat mds.	10 0 00
Gunnee, Patu, per 100	10 0 00
Ditto Bags, do.	10 0 00
Ditto Twine, do.	10 0 00
HEMP, Koncan, Bombay Candy	60 0 00
Ghana, do.	60 0 00
Norther, do.	60 0 00
HATS, Europe Market, per Surat Mds.	12 0 00
HINGRA, do.	12 0 00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market, per S. mds.	90 0 00
IRON, Swedish Square, per Surat Candy	56 0 00
Ditto Flat, do.	56 0 00
English Square, do.	38 0 00
Ditto Flat, do.	38 0 00
Ditto Bolt, do.	38 0 00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, per cwt.	9 0 00
4 a 10, do.	3 2 00
Hoops, do.	3 2 00
Kentledge, do.	3 2 00
Pig ditto, do.	11 0 00
Sheet, do.	14 0 00
Red, do.	13 0 00
White, do.	13 0 00
China, do.	13 0 00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar, per Gallon	5 0 00
MACE, good, per pound	3 0 00
MUJERT, Mocha, do.	6 2 00
Bussorah, do.	5 2 00
NAILS, Copper, per cwt.	64 0 00
Ditto Brass, do.	45 0 00
NUTMEGS, per lb.	2 1 00
OIL, Coconut, 1 sort, per Bombay mds.	3 2 00
Ditto Jengely, do.	5 1 00
PADDY, per Moora 25 to 35 0 00	35 0 00
PAINTS, best white mixed, per lb.	0 1 00
Black, do.	0 1 00
Green, do.	0 1 00
Yellow, do.	0 0 80
Red, do.	0 0 80
Blue, do.	0 0 80
PEPPER, Malabar, per Bombay Candy	142 0 00
Bhatcole, do.	147 0 00
Eastern, do.	145 0 00
PEEPUR, per S. mds.	7 1 00
Mool, do.	8 0 00
PITCH, per barrel	18 0 00
PROVISIONS Irish, per Tivoe	80 0 00
Bengal, do.	70 0 00
PITCHOCK, per Surat mds.	13 2 00
QUICKSILVER, Rs. per Surat mds.	32 0 00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort, per Bag	8 0 00
Ditto unboiled 2 do. do.	7 0 00
Ditto Moongy, do. do.	7 0 00
Ditto Cargo, do.	5 0 00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil, per pound	40 0 00
Mocha, do.	30 0 00
SAGO, per Surat mds.	22 0 00
SALAMONIAC, do.	22 0 00
SALT, per rash of 40 tons	120 0 00
Rock, per Surat mds.	120 0 00
SALT PETER, per Bag	17 0 00
SANDAL WOOD, good, per Bombay Candy	145 0 00
SHELL, M. Pearl, per Cwt.	13 0 00
SILK, Nankeen, per pukka seer	17 0 00
Ditto Canton, 15 seers to a	16 2 00
1 sort, B'bay mds.	16 2 00
Ditto do. do.	15 0 00
Ditto do. 3 do. do.	14 0 00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort	14 0 00
SPIRITS, Brandy, per gallon	5 0 00
Holland, do.	50 0 00
Bengal Rum, in bond, per Case	12 0 00
STEEL, in Tube, per cwt.	18 0 00
Bundle, do.	11 1 00
STICK, Lac, Bengal, per Surat mds.	6 0 00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, per Bag	27 0 00
Ditto 2 do. do.	22 0 00
Ditto Batavia in per mds. 41 1/2	none
Caunister, seers	none
Ditto China in per Surat mds.	5 2 50
Chest, of 41 seers	5 1 00
Ditto 2 sort, do.	5 1 00
Candy Chincho, per Surat mds.	10 1 00
of 43 seers	10 1 00
do. Canton, do. do.	8 1 00
do. 2 do. do. do.	7 3 00
Siam Soft, do. do.	7 0 00
TAR, Stockholm, per Barrel	40 0 00
TERRA Japonica, per Bchs. Cy.	40 0 00
Ghautee, do.	80 0 00
Peguee, do.	80 0 00
TIN PLATES, in large slab, per S. mds. 40 seers	13 0 00
TINCAL, do.	13 0 00
TURPENTINE, per barrel	4 2 00
TURMERIC, Bengal, none per Surat Candy	35 0 00
TUTENAGUE, per Surat mds.	11 0 00
VERDIGREASE, per Surat mds.	25 0 00
VERMILLION, China, per paper	1 0 50
VITRIOL, Blue, per Surat mds.	19 0 00
WAX, Bees, per Bombay mds.	16 0 00
WINE, Claret, English, per dozen	40 0 00
Port, do.	18 0 00
Madeira, 1 sort, per pipe	800 0 00
WHEAT, Jumbouier, per Cd. of 8 Parah	35 0 00
Ditto Red, do.	34 0 00
Hansa, White, do.	37 0 00
Rajapore, do.	31 0 00
Bengal, do.	6 0 00
Spanish Dollars, per 100	223 0 00
German Crosses, per 100	215 0 00
Venetians, per 100	493 0 00
Gubbas, per 100	475 0 00
Freight to England, do.	None
Loose Freight, do.	None
To China, do.	None
To Bengal, do.	None

Most of our quotations remain for nothing is doing in our Markets.